THURSTON COUNTY RAINBOW COALITION VOLUME 1, NUMBER 3 AUGUST, 1990

WORKS IN PROGRESS

Salvadoran Coffee Boycott Brewing in the U.S.A.

by Pete Bohmer

Millions of people in the United States have protested the U.S. organized war in El Salvador. There have been demonstrations, sit-ins , teach-ins, weekly vigils, and people contributing a day's wages to support the popular movements and the armed resistance (the FMLN). Public statements have been signed by many expressing outrage against the more than four billion dollars the U.S. has spent to support a government and military that has murdered over 70,000 of its people in the last 10 years. Throughout the U.S., people have risked arrest and expressed their humanity by providing sanctuary to Salvadoran refugees. These actions and the thousands of organizations and activists who work against U.S. intervention in El Salvador, have lessened U.S. aggression. They have made U.S. support f or one of the most oppressive and repressive societies and governments in the world a public and contested issue. The President and Congress have a more and more difficult time justifying their support as the promised human rights improvements, victory and peace never come. Just as there is a stalemate between the FMLN and the Salvadoran military with their ample U.S. support, there is an analogous stalemate between the Bush's administration commitment to continue funding this murderous war and the anti-intervention movement which is not strong enough to force the U.S. Congress to cut off military aid. A promising tactic which is being developed nationally and internationally to strengthen the forces for peace and justice in El Salvador and weaken the ability of the U.S. and Salvadoran government to wage war is the boycott of coffee produced in El Salvador.

"... economic press will hasten the day when the Salvadoran government and military recognize that peace will come only when the oppression ends and respect for human rights begins".

Purpose of the Boycott!

The aim of the boycott is to pressure El Salvador's wealthy coffee oligarchy to support negotiations. The FMLN has long favored a negotiated settlement. However, President Bush, the Salvadoran military, the governing Arena Party of El Salvador and most of the wealthy are committed to a total victory no matter what the human cost. An effective boycott will increase support in Salvador and the U .S. for serious negotiations with the FMLN and the popular movements. Coffee, which is El Salvador's main export, brings in millions of dollars which makes it easier for the Salvador government to continue the war. 60% of Salvadoran coffee goes to the U.S. although only 5% of the coffee consumed in the U.S. comes from there.

Support for the Boycott!

The coffee boycott began last November and has spread rapidly. In February, the *(Continued on page 2, Boycott)*

Social Disease on the Construction Horizon Page 10

The Disabled and the Right to Die Page 13

The Independence Dispatch Weekly Page 8

Why Developers Usually Win Page 11

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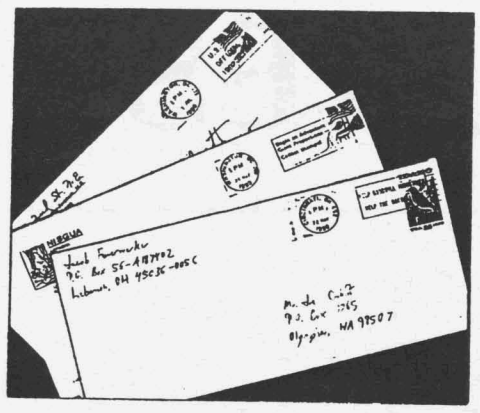
Letters



No New Taxes - A New Tax System

Dear Editor:

Since President Bush has found it necessary to reverse his pledge of "No New Taxes," he has placed himself in the same category as past congresses and state legislatures of not knowing enough about taxes " . . . to be ashamed of themselves."

It's long past the time when the American people should have woken up to the fact that, among other things, they should demand a complete restructuring of the entire system at both state and national levels. As Meta Heller, an Olympia tax researcher and a member of the "Washington State Georgists Association," a non-profit corporation working for restructuring the system has concluded, "Styles and customs change, but tax injustice? At least not significantly in 1,900 years."

Getting angry and writing to your congress person or state legislator demanding "no new taxes" may be good therapy for you, but it does nothing insofar as solving the escalation problems facing your city, county, state and nation.

Let's face reality, folks, the problem is in the "SYSTEM" both in the method of levying taxes and in the collection of them. Indeed, the evidence is compelling. As a significant beginning, let's start the process by replacing our antiquated and "upside down" current property tax with a "Land Value Tax." People in every city, county and state in the United States are subsidizing some people who own land but with particular emphasis to those who hold land for speculative purposes. Mr. and Mrs. taxpayer, do you realize that you are subsidizing these individuals and corporations to the tune of 25-35% depending upon where you live? That is money that belongs to the community because it is through the community's efforts which creates these values.

Again, folks, let's face reality. These people aren't outlaws or robbers. They're simply milking the system and collecting the wealth (profits) created by the community.

Please keep writing to your congress persons and legislators, but it's time for you to change your rhetoric. Let them know that there are better ways of raising the tax monies to service the people's needs whom they serve.

Vic Overstreet
Centralia

The Judgement of America

The following post card was delivered to Gene Cade, by mail, following the publication of his letter to Works in Progress. (His letter addressed the issues of Pro-Choice, and 120, the state initiative that would further women's reproducive choices.) He wanted to share it with you.

Gene also writes about conflict resolution on page 12.

"In the summer of 1987, I had walked into the backyard. I felt a very great holiness, the Presence of Two Angels. They said,'We are the two Angels that visited Sodom and Gomorrah'. I said, 'What are you doing here?' They said they were coming and carrying the Judgement of America. They said the blood of unborn children is crying out, for we are very close to the same or greater wickedness in America as in Sodom & Gomorrah."

W.I.P. Board:

Gene Cade
Regina Costa
Catherine Dawdy
Tom Freeman
Teresa Jennings
Matt Love
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Cross Country Conversation

This spring Milly Clapp of Mt Vernon wrote a letter to the editor of the Gazette in Cedar Rapid, Iowa about her thoughts on the timber industry and old growth forests. Through a passing of hands Hamlet Hilpert of Centralia, Wa came in possession of this letter and decided to write to her in appreciation of her words and added a few thoughts of his own.

Letter to the Editor:

It is indeed lucky for California that early far-sighted people successfully set aside magic forested areas as National Parks. However, the very few remaining privately-owned old-growth Redwoods are currently disappearing at the rate of several truckloads a day. Also, the very last privately-owned old-growth Douglas Fir forests of the Pacific Northwest are scheduled for rapid annihilation. If the people who are trying to prevent the extinction of the spotted owl succeed in saving these trees, I say "Hurray for the spotted owl!" On public radio this morning, the loggers were saying: "We don't want welfare. We want to work at our profession." But it isn't as simple as that. Their profession will be gone when the trees are gone. Loggèrs should be trained to regenerate the eroding clear-cut slopes and paid with environmental funds.

The growing of marijuana (hemp) should be legalized, so that hemp can be made into grocery sacks and paper of newspaper quality. However, we could buy the sacks now from Bangladesh and save the old-growth firs.

It is a historical fact that it rained every day in the forests of northern Africa and the Canary Islands. Those regions now have little rain and very few trees. Columbus reported to King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella that in the forested land where they came ashore it rained for about an hour every afternoon. Trees mean gentle rain and pleasing climate. And, of course, green fields mean the same, to a more limited extent. May there be more small forests and green meadows for kids to explore!

Milly Clapp
Mt. Vernon, Iowa

Dear Milly:

I commend you for your op-ed to the Gazette of Cedar Rapids about the spotted owl/ old-growth timber industry controversy raging here in the Pacific Northwest.

If the remaining five percent of this nations virgin forests in the Western states is saved it will be the result of action by members of the Congress representing the states located east of the Continental Divide! With the exception of Congresswoman, Jolene Unsoeld of Washington State's 3rd Congressional District, the members of the congressional delegations of the Pacific Coast states are too intimidated by the timber barons and their chain-saw goon brigades to support what they surely know should be done—an immediate stop to cutting of old-growth timber in the national forests which are the property of the nation!

The real problem is much more serious than short-fall of saw timber. The stripping the forest cover from the Olympic, Cascade, Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountain Ranges is creating an ecological disaster that can never be rectified if the destruction of the national forests is not stopped. If the remnant of the virgin forest resource is destroyed it can never be resurrected.

Furthermore, the impact upon an already distressed salmon fishery can have an even more disastrous economic and ecological result. Loss of forest cover from the coastal water sheds is causing high water temperatures and depressed stream flows from spring to early fall, unacceptable soil erosion and siltation of salmon spawning beds, premature melt of winter snow pack, etc..

It is amazing that members of Congress, state legislatures, the housing industry, economists, ecologists, conservationists, etc. cannot perceive that the flood of logs flowing to the orient is the direct result of the upside down property tax which over taxes property improvements and recovers such a miniscule amount of the community-created land values.

Hamlet Hilpert
Centralia

Hamlet is the president of the Wash. State Georgist Society.

... a few words from Works in Progress

Welcome to issue number three of Works in Progress. We've all been so flabbergasted about the announced resignation of Supreme Court Justice William Brennan and the nomination of judicial unknown David Souter that we almost didn't take the time to produce the paper. Luckily, clear minds prevailed and this is the finished product.

This month, Evergreen Faculty Peter Bohmer writes our lead article about the brewing Salvadoran coffee boycott; Mark Bean exposes the General Administration Office as importers of out-of-state jobs for state building construction; Olympia resident Joel Montague discusses the sacredness of private property; Glen Anderson from the Fellowship of Reconciliation explores social change; Gene Cade writes from personal experience the need for people to learn to work together; Teresa Jennings writes another article in the continuing saga of Proportional Representation; Tom Freeman devotes his regular column, Patch Works, to a historical look at the original Labor Day and the upcoming Labor: A Community Celebration - Pride and Solidarity; we still have Jesse Jackson and Alexander Cockburn, our national columnists; and Rae Lawrence of Portland, Oregon shares a poem from her personal experience as a striking Greyhound Bus Driver. (Rae is also trying to raise some survival money by building and selling greenhouses. So if you're in the market for a greenhouse, just contact us and we'll point you in her direction.)

Works in Progress is a community newspaper sponsored by the Thurston County Rainbow Coaltion. It seeks to promote progressive dialog and support the principles which guide our work. The articles within do not necessarily represent the views of the Thurston County Rainbow Coalition.

If you like what you are reading, please join us by becoming a subscriber. Contributions of letters, articles and money are appreciated. (It's costly to put out a paper y'know.)

Next month Dave Jette (National Committee for Independent Action) and U.S. Representative Henry B. Gonzales (D-TX) join Tom Freeman, Alexander Cockburn and Jesse Jackson as regular monthly columnists. Stay tuned!

Address correspondence to Works in Progress, Thurston County Rainbow Coaltion , P.O. Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507.

(Coffee Boycott, continued)

Longshoremen's Union (ILWU) refused to unload a shipcarrying Salvadoran coffee and pledged not to unload Salvadoran coffee in the future. Other unions including American Federation of State, County & Municipal Employees and the Amalgam ated Clothing and Textile Workers have joined the call for a boycott. The boycott has a long and honorable tradition in the labor movement, for example, the boycott of grapes initiated by the United Farm Workers (UFW). The National Council of churches and other church groups in the U.S. have appealed to Proctor and Gamble, the parent company of Folgers coffee, and other coffee makers not to buy Salvadoran coffee. Forty-three members of Congress, including Jolene Unsoeld, have signed on in support of the boycott stating, "... economic pressure will hasten the day when the Salvadoran government and military recognize that peace will come only when the oppression ends and respect for human rights begins". Most importantly, the boycott has strong support among the popular movements in El Salvador. The major union federation in El Salvador, the UNTS; the National Association of Agricultural Workers (ANTA); and the Federation of Associations of Cooperatives in El Salvador (COACES) support it. On May 11th, Proctor and Gamble, which imports about $80 million dollars of Salvadoran coffee a year, pulled all their advertising from WHDH TV in Boston in retaliation for the station airing a 30 second boycott ad. These tactics by Proctor and Gamble may have backfired as their pressure to censor TV was written up nationally focusing attention on the boycott and Folgers use of Salvadoran coffee beans. Folgers, which has 30% of the U.S. coffee market and is the largest importer of Salvaoran coffee, has become the main target of a national boycott. The Salvadoran government and coffee growers have responded by funding a publicity campaign arguing the boycott will hurt the poor in El Salvador, especially those who work in the coffee industry. Coffee workers in El Salvador make less that $4 a day; 45 coffee union members have been murdered in the last 10 years. In response to attacks on the boycott by Salvadoran elites, Julio Garcia Prieto, the general secretary of the Salvadoran coffee workers union, SICAFE, stated: "It's ironic, almost

laughable, that those who have exploited the workers for so long—the big coffee growers, the processors, those who control the government—now speak in our name, telling the world that the coffee boycott will hurt workers. We are willing to trade a little more pain for a lasting peace. Only when peace comes will we be able to fight for our rights as workers in an environm ent free of fear." The claims of concern for Salvadoran workers by the wealthy in Salvador or by Proctor and Gamble reminds one of Ronald Reagan opposing sanctions against South Africa because he claimed it would hurt Blacks in South Africa. This was the same president who never sho wed the slightest concern for the aspirations and lives of Black people in the U.S.. Sanctions have clearly weakened and isolated the apartheid economy of South Africa. They have thus contributed to the release of Nel son Mandela, the legalization of the African National Congress and the beginning of negotiations. This is an instructive lesson for the potential effecti veness of a boycott against Folgers. Although the coffee boycott is not likely to lead to legislation, a 5 to 10% decline in the sale of Folgers would most likely have a major impact on Proctor and Gamble and then on the Salvadoran government and large growers.

In conjunction with the national campaign, The Central American Action Committee (CAAC) of Thurston County has selected Folgers as our main boycott target. We urge you to join us. We are beginning with informational leafleting at stores that carry Folgers coffee. W e urge individuals, stores, restaurants and coffee houses to take a stand against the mass murder and injustice in El Salvador and f or peace and justice by not carrying or using coffee from El Salvador. In the fall, we intend to call a community-wide meeting to discuss the situation in El Salvador and select which stores to picket. The purpose of this campaign is to not only decrease the exports of Salvadoran coffee but to increase the awareness and critique of U.S. military aid to El Salvador.

What You can Do!

* Boycott Folgers and other brands (Hills Brothers, MJB, Chase and Sanborn, Nescafe, Tasters Choice, etc.) that import coffee from El Salvador. Buy alternate coffee such as Equal Exchange or those that say 100% Colombian. (Equal Exchange can be purchased at the Olympia Food Co-op or at the Asterisk, both on Olympia's Westside.)

* Call or write Proctor and Gamble, 1-800-344-7490, 5th and Sycamore St., Cincinnati, OH 45202, telling them you will not buy Folgers coffee until there is a just and negotiated settlement in El Salvador or they stop buying coffee beans from there. Get your frien ds, neighbors and groups you belong to, to do the same and publicize your actions.

*Write and call Representative Unsoeld and Senators Adams and Gorton requesting they speak out and vote for cutting off funds to the death squad government of El Salvador. The 1.5 million dollars a day spent should be used to fund human needs and services in the U.S.

*Join us for our weekly informational leafleting every Saturday at 10 A.M. We will meet in front of Peterson's Shoprite at Harris on, near Division St. in West Olympia. For more information, call Ron or Tim, 866-9231.

*To get more information about the boycott or about El Salvador, to make a donation to help defray the expenses of this campaign, or to get more involved, write or send a check to Central America Action Committee (CAAC), P.O. Box 7454, Olympia, WA 98507 or call 866-6000 X6431 or 866-9231.

Many actions, indiviual and collective, big and small, when added together can have a real impact. By supporting and participating in the boycott of Folgers and other coffee from El Salvador, you are taking a principled and moral stand. By joining with people throughout the U.S., you are also helping to end the daily carnage in El Salvador.

Platform
Central Labor Union - 1882

The following platform of the Central Labor Union provides a historical perspective of the struggle union activists were engaged in while pushing their vision for a more just society. It contains the guiding principles of the first Labor Day in 1882.

The land of every country is the common inheritance of the people in that country, and hence all should have free and equal access t o it's settlement. Labor creates all wealth; therefore the laborer is entitled to a full share of the wealth he labors to produce. When producers live in poverty and idlers roll in luxury, the industrial system which causes such conditions must be wrong and requires a change. As the power of capital combines and increases, the political freedom of the toiling masses becomes more and more a farce. There can be no harmony between capital and labor under the present industrial system, for the simple reason that capital, in its modern character, consists of unpaid labor in the shape of profits wrongfully extorted from the producer, who possesses neither the land nor the means of production, and is, therefore, compelled to sell his arms, brains, or both, to the possessor of the means of production and of the land and at such prices as the uncertain and speculative market may allow. Organizations of trade and labor unions are the only means to put a check to the evil outgrowths of the prevailing industrial system , and they contain the seed for a new and better system. But they must keep pace with the progress of the age and with the march of advanced ideas. While trade and labor unions hitherto have struggled for higher wages or shorter hours of labor, they have partially protected thems elves as producers, but not as consumers and citizens. The ruling moneyed classes have meanwhile obtained legislation to wring from the workers all the benefits that strikes and resistance gained, viz: by high rents, costly transportation, gigantic corners in grai n and provisions, and be monopolizing the issue of money. They have used the police, militia, and even the Federal troops against th e workers whenever they felt their capitalist interests in danger. And yet trades and labor unions went as far as to prohibit the discussion of political topics in their meetings, and on election day their members voted in favor of a representative of the very class that oppressed them all the year round. The emancipation of the working classes must be achieved by the working classes themselves, as no other class has any interest in improving their condition. The combined wage-working class represents the great majority of the people. In their hands rests the future of our free institutions, and it is their destiny to replace the present political corruption by a government of the people, by the people and for the people. We regard it as the sacred duty of every honorable laboring man to sever his affiliations with the Republican and Democratic parties, and to devote his energy and attention to the organization of his trade or labor union, and the concentration of all unions into o ne solid body, for the purpose of assisting each other in all struggles - political or industrial - to resist every attempt of the ruling classes directed against our liberties, and to extend our fraternal hand to the workers of our land and to all nations on the globe that struggle for the same independence. Upon the foregoing principles, the trade and labor unions of New York and vicinity have formed a central combination of their trades , known as the Central Labor Union, for the purpose of organizing and concentrating the toiling classes for mutual protection, education, and combined action in behalf of labor's cause. We demand: eight hours to constitute a day's labor; prohibition of child labor under 14 years; discontinuance of the contract system on public works; abolition of contract prison labor; payment of wages weekly, in lawful money, and no more "truck" pay; first lien for workmen's wages; equal pay for equal work for both sexes; bureaus of labor statistics by the Government; sanitary inspections of mines, factories and all conditions of labor; abolition of the conspiracy law, tramp laws, and all class privileges; the Government shall issue all currency or money without intervention of banking corporations.

Give Us That Ribbon of Hiway

by Rae Lawrence

Rae Lawence is a striking Greyhound Bus driver from the Portland, Oregon area.

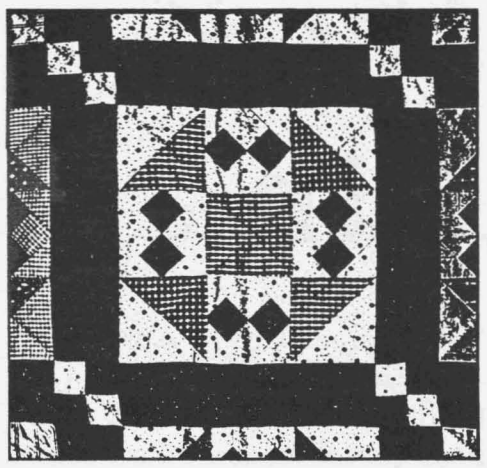
Greyhound
give us our freedom
give us our dignity
give us that ribbon of hiway
our home
our love
our way
Our families grow up without us
The years pass with the fence posts and trees
that ribbon of hiway taking us into dreams.

Greyhound
give us our freedom
give us our dignity
give us that ribbon of hiway
our home
our life
our way
Holidays come and go, just another day.
Birthdays come and go, ours and our childrens.
We celebrate others' dreams and lives'
as we sail down that hiway.

Greyhound
give us our freedom
give us our dignity
give us that ribbon of hiway
our home
our love
our way
The buses roll without us.
The passengers ride with Scabs.
The company doesn't care about us,
our pride, our dream.

Greyhound
give us our freedom
give us our dignity
give us that ribbon of hiway
our home
our life
our way
Greyhound is deserting the people.
The bottom line consumes their minds.
America the Beautiful deserted for company greed.

Greyhound
give us our freedom
give us our dignity
give us our ribbon of hiway



Patchworks
Labor Day Heritage Reclaimed

Thomas Mitchell Freeman

On Labor Day Monday, September 3, workers from Thurston, Lewis and Pierce Counties will gather at Sylvester park in downtown Olympia (Capitol Way and Legion, across the street from the Greyhound Bus station) from Noon - 6 p.m. for a special Labor Day celebration. Entitled "Labor Day: A Community Celebration - Pride & Solidarity", the event has been conceived and organized by students from The Evergreen State College Labor Center's New School for Union Organizers. Jacque Dennee, a bus driver with Intercity Transit, member of the Amalgamated Transit Union Local 1384 and a New School student, is working hard with other organizers to plan the event and encourage participation. "I think it's important for working people to reclaim Labor Day as their own and to acknowledge our contributions to society," says Dennee. "It's a great opportunity for working people to celebrate our unity and our solidarity with the community as a whole and just have a good time together." New School organizers are indeed planning a fun-filled event for the whole family - complete with music, speeches, three-legged races, story-telling, community networking, even a clown. Performers include Motor Car, a rock-and-roll band, EPPO, local folksinger and host of KAOS' all talk radio program Mouthing Off, community storyteller Elana Freeland, and the reggae band REV'ELATION. There will also be watermelons and balloons galore! A banner created for the event by Evergreen faculty and Native American artist Gail Tremblay will be displayed. Speakers include Anna Schlect (Central American Action Committee), Herb Legg (American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Local 443), Keith Mau (National Association of Letter Carriers Local 351), Olympia striking Greyhound drivers (Amalgamated Transit Union Local 1384), Frank Dennee (Lumber Production Industrial Workers, retired), Helen Lee (AFSCME Local 443, President) Mark Bean (Carpenters Local 1148), Dennis Bolton (North Thurston Education Association, President), and Teresa Jennings (Thurston County Rainbow Coalition). Organizers have also invited former Congressman Mike Lowry and Congresswoman Jolene Unsoeld to speak."Labor Day i s about us - working people - and we need to reaffirm that," says Dennee. "At the same time it's important to have fun. "Let's Party !" Labor Day: A Community Celebration - Pride & Solidarity has been endorsed by the Thurston/Lewis County Labor Council, the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Local 443, the Carpenters Local 1148, Amalgamated Transit Union Local 1384. Co-sponsors include AFSCME Local 443, American Postal Workers Union-Olympia Local, National Association of Letter carriers Branch 351, Carpenters Local 1148. Labor Day began as a protest march/parade in New York City on September 5, 1882. The organizers were fighting police and governmental harassment and saw a great opportunity to demonstrate their strength by bringing working people together from around the city in a collective force of will. At that time, there was not official recognition of unions as legitimate bargaining units, and the capita list police state would routinely spy on, harass, and often beat up union activists and laborers. Labor Day was the brain child of Matthew Maguire, the secretary of the New York City Central Labor Union. [See accompanying platform of the Central Labor Union from 1882] One might wonder why May 1st was not chosen for Labor Day, since May Day is the date that most countries world-wide honor working people. The September date was chosen to coincide with the opening of the Knights of Labor convention that was held in New York City. Over 25,000 workers left their jobs that day and participated in a large parade which ended up in Wendel's Elm Park where a rally was held. With the success of the first Labor Day, organizers decided to hold another parade/rally the next year and a tradition was born. Eventually, a labor holiday was created when President Grover Cleveland signed a bill on June 28, 1894 designating the first Monday in September as "Labor Day." Unfortunately, Labor Day has gradually become less a recognition of the contributions working men and women make to our communities and our society, and instead, has become simply a day-off in September or a signal of summer's end. The New School is organizing aro und the theme of Labor Day: A Community Celebration - Pride & Solidarity as a reminder of what the holiday means for the American Wo rker. "Too often we hear that unions are no longer necessary and that the working class is doing fine without them," said Dennee. "But that's just not true. There is a rich culture and history out there for working people to discover and own. We need to remember our past and reclaim our future." For more information, call Jacque at 866-1881 or Tom at 943-1810. See you on Labor Day at Sylvester Park, Noon - 6 p.m.

SOLIDARITY!

Tom Freeman is an Evergreen graduate where he studied labor history and culture through The Evergreen State College Labor Center's New School for Union Organizers.

"Labor Day is about us - working people - and we need to reaffirm that."

"Labor Day began as a protest march/parade in New York City on September 5, 1882." The organizers were fighting police and governmental harassment and saw a great opportunity to demonstrate their strength.....

Local 443 News

Nelson Mandela Speaks to AFSCME

by Helen Lee

The twelve delegates and alternates, elected to represent 443, had the once-in-a-lifetime honor of hearing Nelson Mandela address the AFSCME International Convention, held the last week of June in Miami Beach, Florida.

The message from South Africa's freedom fighter was simple: Keep the pressure on to end apartheid. He thanked AFSCME members for being leaders in the fight against apartheid, both in political action, demonstrations and financial help. Along with 443's donation of $1000, efforts by members throughout the U.S. raised over $750,000 in direct donations for the African National Congress.

To a chanting crowd of AFSCME members, Mandela said there would be "No compromise with the apartheid system." Calling for continued economic sanctions, he stated, "Our strategic objective is one person, one vote. Our dream is a united, democratic, non-racial and non-sexist, South Africa."

"The working masses of our people continue to suffer the pain of super-exploitation and racial domination. Our children are turned into adults before their time. Denied education, denied security and happiness, our children are left to face a bleak future or die in their prime."

Winnie Mandela told us that "liberating South Africa is liberating you too." These two courageous fighters for freedom are examples for us all. **Keep The Pressure On!**

Helen Lee is President of AFSCME Local 443.

. . . an inconvenient witness being hurried to his death . . .

by Alexander Cockburn and Richard McKerrow

Desperately trying to fend off a congressional threat to half U.S. military aid to El Salvador the Bush administration claims it is pressuring President Cristiani and the Salvadoran military into bringing death squad killers to book. But Bush's people are simultaneously making every effort to ensure that one damaging witness to the workings of these death squads is silenced forever.

Around midday on July 10, ten heavily armed men from the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service broke down the door of a Long Beach home and hauled off a Salvadoran named Cesar Violman Joya Martinez. The government, which wants to deport Marinez, claims he ignored a summons to appear in a Virginia court on the charge of illegally entering the U. S. after being deported back in 1983.

But this was no ordinary immigration bust. Martinez has been plaguing the U.S. government ever since last October when he came to the U.S. and began to testify about the role played by U.S. officials in death-squad killings carried out by the U.S.-trained First Infantry Brigade's intelligence unit in El Salvador. Martinez explained that two U.S. military advisers controlled the intelligence department and paid for the unit's operating expenses. He said the actual killing of suspected leftists were ordered by senior Salvadoran officers and that although the U.S. advisers "didn't want to hear of the actual killings...obviously they had to know what was going on."

For the grimmest of reasons Martinez knew what he was talking about. As a member of the special unit, which he says performed at least 74 executions between April and July 1989, Martinez on his own testimony personally murdered eight people. He and his colleagues either strangled the victims, slit their throats, or injected them with poison. Bullets were not used since they might be traced back to the military. Marinez says he also shared a desk with the two Americans, known as "William" and "Major."

...the actual killing of suspected leftists were ordered by senior Salvadoran officers and that although the U.S. advisers "didn't want to hear the actual killings ...obviously they had to know what was going on."

In the wake of Martinez's revelations, first aired by C.B.S. on October 26 of last year, U.S. papers such as The Washington Post confirmed that a U.S. adviser specializing in intelligence and another U.S. adviser work in liasion with the First Bridage; also that the C.I.A. pays expenses for intelligence operations in the brigades.

The extensive information supplied by Martinez included a detailed map of the First Brigade's headquarters, which was given to the congressional tack force charged with investigating the murder of the Jesuits and headed up by Rep. Joe Moakley (D-Ma), and the specific amounts of money rewarded for assassinations ("300, 500 or 800 colones per killing"—about $50, $85 or $135). His testimony has been judged credible by human rights organizations and members of congress. One staff member from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, with whom Marinez spoke, said, "We found no reason to doubt this informations." In March Martinez's story received further corroboration when a Salvadoran woman identifying herself by her unit codename as "Blanca," also fled to the U.S. She claimed she worked under Martinez in the intellegence unit. Blanca said she gathered information on at least six people who were killed and she received a base salary of $100 a month for her work.

To the U.S. government Joya Martinez and Blanca have been nothing but a dangerous inconvenience, particularly since the wave of public revulsion in the wake of the murder of the Jesuit fathers in El Salvador last November. Just as the U.S. government was urging renewed aid to El Salvador and claiming that the Arena government had evolved new respect for human rights here were two actual members of a death squad operation giving the lie to the excuses, operational since the early 1980s, that death squads were rogue units beyond government control. Martinez and Blanca confirmed what had long been outlined in detail by such U.S. journalists as Allan Nairn: that the killing squads were integral parts of the Salvadoran military strategy, with whose formulation and execution U.S. government advisers have been intimately involved. To use the old phrase, Joya Martinez was "the smoking gun," and one taken seriously by Congressional Committees, human rights organizations, the O.A.S. and the U.N.

The government's counter-attack has been two-pronged. A State Department panel has been charged with investigating Matinez's credentials in an attempt to discredit him. Meanwhile the I.N.S. is trying to deport him to El Salvador where, as a defector from a death squad his life will most certainly be nasty, brutish and above all, short.

On May 22 Amnesty International issued a statement strongly opposing "the threatened deportation of Cesar Joya Marinez," adding that "as a result of the allegations he has made about the structure and activities of the First Infantry Brigade of El Salvador's army, there is a strong risk that if returned to El Salvador he would be subjected to torture or killed extrajudicially."

Meanwhile the I.N.S. is trying to deport him to El Salvador where, as a defector from a death squad his life will most certainly be nasty, brutish and above all, short.

For its part, with amazing effrontery, the Salvadoran governments, is demanding Martinez's extradition in order to prosecute him for the death squad killing of Lucio Parada Cea in 1989. This is the first time the Salvadoran authorities has displayed any eagerness to confront human rights abuses on its own turf.

The need to silence Martinez is pressing. He has identified a "committee" of high-ranking Salvadoran officers, naming Deputy Minister of Defense Colonel Orlando Zepeda, intelligence chief Major Diaz Hernandez and the head of the First Brigade Col. Elena Fuentes among them, who selected the victims. He has charged that members of Estado Mayor (El Salvador's military high command) and President Cristiani himself had knowledge of the death squad operations. Marinez told Carmen Lira of the Mexico City daily La Jornada: "President Alfredo Cristiani knows it, he knows about the existence of that intelligence apparatus, as did Napoleon Duarte before him. I saw him with my own eyes and kept an ear on his talks with my superior officers to whom he gave instructions when he visited Department Two of the First Infantry Brigade, which is nothing but a place where crimes are being planned. It is not by accident that the actions have been intensified since Cristiani came to power."

According to Marinez, Cristiani secretly visited the First Brigade's intelligence unit a few days after his inauguration and met with Hernandez and other executioners. Afterwards Martinez and his colleagues were informed by Hernandez that they had "the strength to carry out a final offensive" and that operations would escalate.

Martinez also has information concerning the killing of the Jesuits, their housekeeper and daughter. His First Brigade unit was attached to the U.S.-trained Atlacatl batallion which carried out the slaughter and last year Martinez participated in surveillance of the

(continued next page)

Local School Employees Decry Crisis in Education

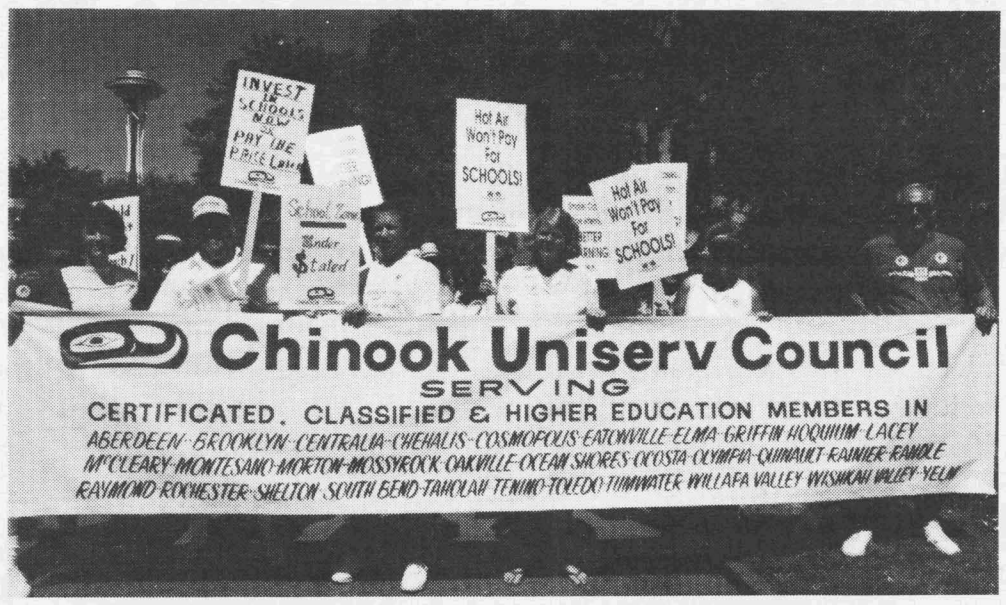
by Dennis Bolton

On July 13th approximately 50 local school employees joined over 4,000 others from around the state marching to the Westin Hotel, site of the Education Commission of the States Conference. As Governor Booth Gardner was inside receiving the chairmanship of the Commission, the school employees were outside taking their concerns to the public.

At issue is the overall lack of financial support for Public Education in the State of Washington. Specifically, the five areas of concern were:

1) Lack of adequate funds to maintain class sizes which allow for the best opportunity for student success.

2) Appropriate compensation to encourage qualified new employees into the system and insure that the high quality of our current employees continues.



Left to right: Bill Blair, Chehalis; Carla Nuxoll, WEA president; Lew Keller, North Thurston; Ed Sprague, North Thruston; Sharon White, Chehalis; Sharon Amos, Aberdeen; and Gary Brown, Olympia.

3) Involvement by School Employees in any restructuring of the school system to better meet the needs of students and the community.

4) Enhancement of the retirement system to maintain qualified employees who are leaving the profession long before retirement age.

5) Inclusion of school employees in the decision making process at the building level to provide the expertise necessary in solving educational problems.

It is obvious there is a Crisis in Education in this State. Members of Local Education Associations, affiliates of Chinook Uniserv Council and the Washington Education Association will be continuing to put their concerns before the public. They encourage all community members who are concerned about the Public School System in Washington to join them in encouraging the Governor and the Legislature to accomplish their paramount duty to "make ample provision for the Education of all children residing within its borders without distinction or preference on account of race, color, caste or sex."

Dennis Bolton is president of the North Thurston Education Assoc.

(Witness, cont.)

priests. A member from Martinez's unit, Oscar Mariano Amaya Grimaldi, has confessed to the slayings and is one of nine military men currently charged. Martinez says he knew Grimaldi personally. U.S. advisers are also implicated, since the Defense Department has admitted that the killers were being trained by the 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne) of the U.S. Army, commanded by Captain David Akins, 40 hours before the murders.

In an open letter dated May 18 to William Walker, the U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador, Martinez wrote: "I believe the priests might be alive if the government of the United Sates had preceeded to investigate and test the very precise statements that I made as early as October 26, 1989, on CBS Evening News." The Moakley Task Force, whose investigation of the case is "not yet complete," also wants to question Martinez further, but congressional action has been delayed while the State Department interrogates him to determine his credibility. Congressman Moakley was quoted in The Observer for March 18: "We were refused access to certain information by our own Government...That's very difficult to explain to anybody."

Those proposed by the State Department to be on the panel to probe the validity of Marinez's statements include Richard Chidester, who bills himself as legal adviser to the U.S. Embassy and Lt. Colonel Manuel Antonio Reves of the Salvadoran Special Investigative Unit, both of whom were responsible for intimidating the only eyewitness to the Jesuit killings, Lucia Barrerra de Cerna.

Recall that attempt to derail the murder investigation. Chidester travelled on the plane carrying Barrera de Cerna and her husband from San Salvador to safety in the U.S., ingratiated himself with them, and then introduced the couple to a man he identified as "Doctor," with whom he said they could "speak to freely and without fear." This individual turned out to be none other than Lt. Colonel Reves of the Salvadoran military. The terrified couple were threatened with deportation back to Salvador unless they responded to questions from the F.B.I. with the right answers. Under this pressure Barrera de Cerna retracted her testimony, an account of the murders which she had since reinstated.

Martinez consented to the State Department inquistion, demanding only that he also be questioned by an independent panel consisting of members of the A.C.L.U., experts on Salvadoran death squads, congressional staff and a film maker, Allan Francovich, who has acted as his translator over the past months. But when the staff of the task force and Representative Moakley with some hesitation accepted Joya Martinez's conditions, officials in the State Department, the U.S. Embassy and the Pentagon began to withdraw their approval. The cross-examination was repeatedly stalled, including a cancellation by administration officials days after Martinez's letter to Ambassor Walker. Then the I.N.S. moved to deny his application for political asylum, filed earlier in the spring, on the grounds that the Salvadoran government wanted to prosecute him for murder. Chidester appeared brandishing a bundle of documents forwarded by the Salvadoran government and pushed for his extradition. An aide for Senator Edward Kennedy called the conflict of interest between Chidester's part in the asylum hearing and the State Department panel "outrageous." The hearing ended on June 8 with a final decision left until July 22, after attorneys from both sides have submitted briefs.

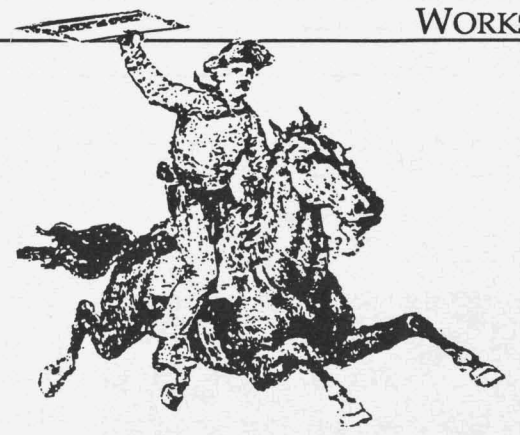
"I believe the priests might be alive if the government of the United States had proceeded to investigate and test the very precise statements that I made as early as October 26, 1989, on CBS Evening News."

Within a few days though the government indicted Martinez on a new charge of illegally entering the U.S. having been deported back in 1989, something the government has known since last November when Martinez informed a Senate committee of this fact. When Martinez, travelling at the time, didn't respond to a summons for a court appearance on June 18, slipped under his door only three days before the court date, a judge issued a bench warrant for his arrest and hence came the armed agents crashing through the door of the house in Long Beach last week. Martinez, who is presently being held without bail, has been transported to Virginia, where the Department of Justice has filed its papers against him. The eastern district of Virginia is known as the "Rocket Docket" because of its reputation as the most expeditious processor of cases in the country. It is here that he faces, what the London Sunday Observer described in a June 24 headline as, a "flight to death."

The stakes are very high. For Martinez there is the matter of his life, which will be forfeit if he is deported. For the U.S. government there is the threat to the flow of aid to the killer regime. For American citizens there is the truly horrifying spectacle of an inconvenient witness being hurried to his death, with speed that can only be halted by immediate public uproar.

(WIP. note: Regina Costa of No Sweat donates the cost of running this column each month. Thank you, Regina!)

THE INDEPENDENCE DISPATCH WEEKLY



This is an introduction for all the people in the Olympia-Lacey-Tumwater area to a very interesting, recently started home town newspaper from Rochester. Meet The Independence Dispatch Weekly, a sincere and successful attempt to be what a country paper should be. In fact what any paper could be.

The Dispatch covers all the regular items as any small town publication does and uses large print so the older folks can read it, but this little paper has a lot of guts. It has become the watchdog of South County, particularly with the WIDCO Land FIll Proposal. They don't hold back. When Rainbow Valley happened, they not only spent time sitting outside the gate in a police car, they were inside with the Rainbow Valley security force, the Trouts Scouts!

We have picked out a few samples from seven months of publications to give you a taste of what you may have been missing. Enjoy.

WIDCO WASTE SERVICES FIGURES REVISED AGAIN

Promises made to the Bucoda Town Council last Saturday by Widco Waste Services (WWS) include street improvements, pedestrian crossings, and location of corporate headquarters in Bucoad itself rather than Chehalis. But, the response of local residents has been less than enthusiastic. Of primary concern to Bucoda residents is the planned increase in truck traffic through the town of 500 residents. The planned route for the trucks takes them from the Grand Mound interchange on I-5, down the Tenino Highway to State Road 507, to the town of Bucoda, and through their main streets to the Tono dump site. Although WWS has been quoted several times in the past few weeks as estimating 28 trucks through Bucoda per day as sufficient to supply the dump site, 'lowered estimates' put the number at 48 trucks, or not more than 3 round trips per hour sixteen hours per

(Continued next page)

Feature Editor Report

AIRBORNE INVADERS

by L.J. Sergienko

After hearing, reading and contemplating all the information regarding Widco Waste Services I am still as against it as I was before. Not only because of the truck traffic (I-5 from Olympia is bad enough already), the noise pollution (from all of the trucks), the air pollution (the smell from the dump on a hot summer day will kill a skunk with a gas mask), and of course the loss of Bucoda all together, but I'm against the dump for another reason as well. I thought of something that no one else has mentioned. What is going to happen when a big storm comes in and drives all of our beaut iful, humorous, sea-going pals a.k.a. the seagulls out of Aberdeen and straight to the dump for some "fresh pichkin's"? I'll tell you what's going to happen, we are all going to be ankle deep in bird fertilizer. Their cousins, the crows, will be heading over to the dump as well. Oh boy, I can hardly wait. I think someone should think of installing a car wash out here in the country. Goodness knows we're going to need one if the "dump" goes through. Also, I would advise local merchants to start carrying some new products like snow shovels (for scooping "stuff" off the sidewalks), extra-heavy duty strength hoses for washing off the "stuff" when the snow shovel fails, car covers for obvious reasons, and lots of wide-brimmed hats. Please become involved with saving our area and preserving it the way it is. I personally don't want to have my baby's first pair of shoes to be hip high boots.

Publisher's Word

CONSUMERISM VS PRODUCTIVITY

by A.N. Sergienko

This nation was built by the sweat and hard labor of millions, and now we are in a dillemma of unbelievable proportions. On one hand, we are depleting the ozone layer at an alarming rate. The entire world will suffer if the ozone layer becomes a thing of the past, yet on the other hand, we all HAVE to have our air conditioners going when outside temperatures reach 80 degrees or so. On one hand, the air we breathe is fast becomming a foul miasma of unidentified gasses. On the other hand, the plants that are the major polluters in the state supply too many jobs to close down without causing a recession. We all need to drive to work, and with any holiday comes the inevitable cross-country drive/flight. We hear about pollution, but that is always someone else's problem. It won't hurt for us to go for this one drive.... On one hand, we are all running out of space to put our garbage safely, but on the other, we can't stop buying disposable diapers and polystyrene foam cups. Not to mention all the other 'stuff' we buy simply to throw away when we're done using it. This country was founded by people who learned to live in harmony with our planet, or died defying Mother Nature's sense of order. W here has the 'profit motive' put us? Right where we are today. Wondering if there will be enough air to breathe in the 21st century or how much longer we can drink our water. This country uses the Gross National Product to judge how good/bad a year has been. This assumes the GNP will always grow. Indefinately. This kind of thinking has gotten us where we are now, with little hope of immediate change. The GNP CAN'T continue to grow forever, and if we expect it to, we will all be sorry in years to come. In order for the GNP to grow, we must consume less than we produce. Instead, we lead the entire globe in wastefulness and rampant consumerism.

How not to write a letter to the editor

SHAME, SHAME, SHAME

by E. S. Harding, Editor

We received an interesting bit of mail the other day. Someone clipped the ad from the back page of our last issue and wrote across it. 'Vulgar and offensive-shame on you and them.' I can only react with 'shame on you' dear writer. Shame on you for promoting censorship. Shame on you for wanting to limit the right of a free person to express their dismay and contempt at the way 'the system' works. And shame on you for not having the tolerance and respect that full participation by the broad spectrum of political and social elements in our society requires. I

(continued next page)

A Proper Letter to the Editor

DEAR EDITORS,

How much does the anonymous "Hilltop" sage pay for the opportunity to spew bile on the back page of your otherwise magnificent paper each week? I'm sure we could raise the funds necessary to replace his or her hate-filled leachate with calming blank space for just one precious issue!

The prominence and consistency with which his or her flatulence appears in your paper might lead one to the false (Ihope) conclusion that this is the way people in South County think,. One is then tempted to believe the heinous idea that George Weyerhauser deserves his $1.5 million annual paycheck (plus fringe benefits, dividends,

(continued next page)

Jesse Jackson

U.S. Shows Its Racist Side in Liberia

If the use of Willie Horton in a campaign and the Bush Administration's threats to veto a civil rights bill by calling it a "quota bill" symbolizes racism on the domestic front, then Liberia represents American racism, or a sort of Tarzan foreign policy, in Africa. When there are crises in other parts of the world — such as the Middle East or Central America — we often urge the United Nations or nations in the affected region to put forth aggressive new diplomatic initiatives. In Nicaragua, it was the Contadora group peace process. But now that there is civil chaos in Liberia, America's policy is to do little or nothing. No aggressive diplomatic initiatives to stop the killing. No convening of national or regional leaders from the continent to put forth a cease-fire proposal. U.S. policy appears to reflect the view that African life is less valuable than other life in the world. The word for such devaluation of life? Racism. Our policy toward Liberia is particularly sad. Modern-day Liberia was founded by American blacks 143 years ago on July 26, 1847, as a nation of freedom and opportunity. And, since its founding, Liberia has fulfilled that promise, with very strong and close historical ties to the United States. Liberia was a faithful ally of the United States in both World Wars. It has consistently supported and voted with the U.S. in all international forums and private councils. It has welcomed and protected major U.S. investments (for example, Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.), and provided crucial and sensitive U.S. military installations. Until a decade ago, Liberia was a model African nation. It assisted most African countries in obtaining their independence. It founded the Organization of African Unity. It conceived, aggressively promoted and chaired the Committee of Nine African Countries that organized the African Development Bank. It conceived and helped organize the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). It organized the ECOWAS Fund for Cooperation, Compensation and Development. Liberia maintains cordial relations with all African countries except South Africa and it has had no border or other disputes with any of its neighbors. Currently, there are alarming reports of almost total chaos in Liberia. Children, women and civilian men are being killed, maimed and destroyed on the hillsides and city streets of Liberia. Daily reports from the capital of Monrovia, as well as from other cities and towns, allege many headless bodies are to be seen in the streets and bushes. Persons with severe bullet wounds cannot find medical care. Some are starving. More and more people are becoming sick with diseases brought on by the unsanitary conditions caused by the war. All of this suffering and inhumanity is due to the hostilities that have been raging since Dec.24, 1989. On that date, guerrillas opposed to President Samuel K. Doe, led by Charles Taylor, invaded Liberia near its border with the Ivory Coast. The rebels have moved from the countryside to the capital of Monrovia. Doe himself took power on April 12, 1980, in a bloody coup that assassinated a civilian and democratically elected president, Dr. William R. Tolbert Jr. President Tolbert was a former leader of the World Council of Churches. Thirteen senior government officials were tried by a military tribunal and publicly executed by a firing squad — for alleged treason and rampant corruption. Almost immediately, Doe's government was recognized by the United States. Only in black Africa would U.S. foreign policy respond so benignly to the violent and undemocratic overthrow of a friendly sovereign government. And only in Africa would we then stand idle while such death and human suffering as is now occurring in Liberia takes place. Liberia can be a beacon of light throughout Africa. But it will take the proper internal leadership and external support. The U.S. must not abandon its friends and allies, the people of Liberia, at such a time as this.

Doe himself took power on April 12,1980 in a bloody coup that assasinate a civilian and democratically elected president, . . . Almost immediately, Doe's government was recognized by the United States.

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(WIDCO Waste, cont.)
day. This still puts their schedule at one truck every 10 minutes, although the company has repeatedly disputed that figure. "They change the figures day to day, " says Tom McPherson, member of the citizens advisory committee for review of the project. Mr. McPherson remarked that he has suggested several alternate routes around Bucoda to WWS, but feels that the company has showed no interest in them. Mr. McPherson has begun a petition in the area opposing the WWS project. Despite attempts by WWS to avoid public concerns and controversy by presenting their plan to controlled audiences in choreographed 'coffee hours' in the Bucoda area, the plan is meeting considerable opposition. Promises of improvements and increased local revenue h ave met a dubious response at best.

(Shame,cont.)
suppose we could limit our advertising to only those safe and accepted subjects which will raise no controversy. Perhaps we could establish a committee to act as a watchdog to ensure we never accept any advertisement which might offend anyone. Of course, that would be such a 'good idea' that soon the committee would be censoring our copy as well. And, eventually, we would only be reporting those topics considered safe-by the committee, of course. Perhaps we could even be required to secure a government stamp to ensure we never stepped beyond those quidelines. Absurd? What we have described is a system that has been used many times in world history. In the American colonies; in Fascist Europe; in the Eastern bloc countries and the Soviet Union; history presents many more opprotunities to study a constrained and stifled press than to study an unfettered press free to express itself on any subject. Are the American people really so fragile that any exposure to ideas outside 'the normal' will destroy our society? On the contrary it has been this free expression of ideas that has given us the strength of national character to survive as a nation. It is this flexibility that kept us united as colonies, say us through our growing and ever expanding history, and enabled us to absorb huge numbers of immigrants into our society. Our founding fathers realized the necessity of a free press and rightly included that ideal in the very first Article of the Bill of Rights. No, dear writer, we are not ashamed of publishing an opinion that, perhaps, strays from 'the norm'. We are, instead, proud to publish any opinion and grateful for the right and opportunity to do so.

(Dear Editor, cont.)
inheritance, and "long-term compensation") for shipping millions of acres of forests to Japan, leaving stumps and barren mill towns in his wake, Or that the WIDCO Mega-Dump is South County's just reward-garbage piled on garbage.

Clearly, the bulk of your paper is dedicated to thoughtful, intelligent, and, at times visionary analysis of issues vital to the community. The ideals and community values you passionately stand for are severely degraded by Mr. or Ms. "Lowdown". Advertisements are fine, but why can't he or she write his, or her opinions in the "Letter to the Editor" forum like the rest of us mortals?! Why prostitute the integrity of an excellent paper to the highest bidder? Can we expect to look for WIDCO Waste Services "paid advertisement" (read: propaganda) next?

I suppose you won't print this for fear of being shot with a "nickel-plated 32 H&R Mag 4" BBL, but I'll send it to you just in case. Keep up the good work and don't let the trash take over!

P.S. I DID like the Lowdown editorial of April 20, 1990

Remember the Three R's of the '90's:

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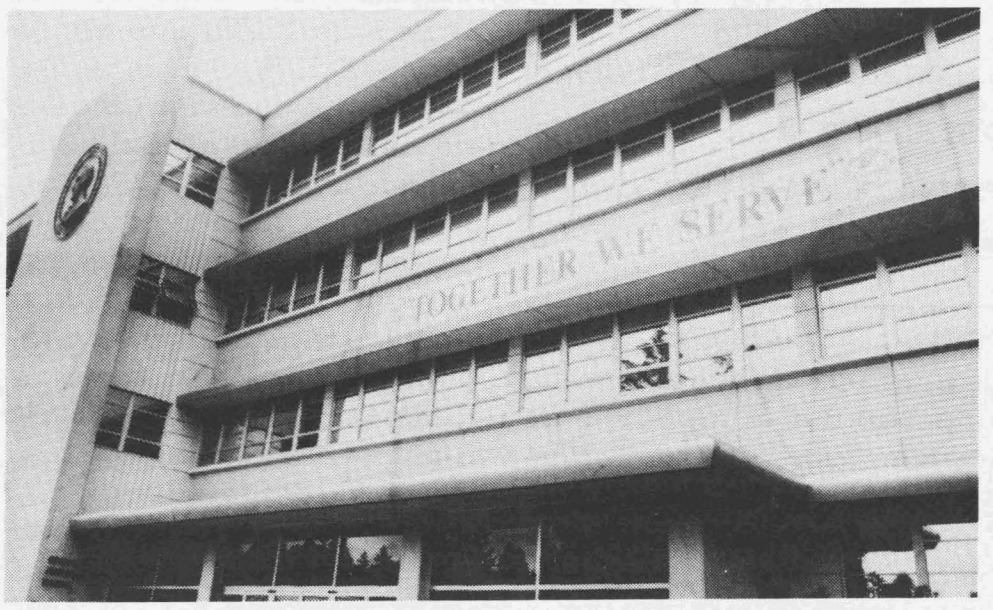
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION:
Growing Social Disease on the Construction Horizon

By Mark Bean

Anybody that has been following the current construction projects being generated by the State Department of General Adminis tration (GA) in Olympia, can certainly tell that there is a small, but growing tempest on the horizon. The issues creating the furor can be compared to the symptoms of a disease. Usually, treating the symptoms does not cure the disease. The cause of the patient's illness needs to be addressed. How this compares to the situation in Olympia is as follows.

For the past fifteen years it had been the policy of GA, the landlord agency of the state, to lease office space for the various departments and agencies in Olympia, rather than build its own buildings. This policy was changed as of 1989, when the legislature approved of funding for the construction of state office buildings through the GA program known as East Campus Plus. According to GA, which had been actively lobbying the legislature for about ten years prior to 1989 for construction funds, the reasons why the state should build and own its office buildings were mainly these: private developers that leased space to the state were providing an inferior product; state agencies were spread all over the area which caused inefficient use of resources; in an era of growth concerns, the state could better address these issues by directly planning its own future growth; they could save money in the long run by owning instead of leasing; and they could save money and time using a design/build system whereby a winning bid is selected on a quantified evaluation process by a jury, instead of the conventional lowest price bidding and constructed with a "fast track" schedule (actual construction and design overlap, shortening the schedule).

It is the bottom-line issues of cost savings that many think sold the solons in Olympia on giving the go ahead for construction funding for state buildings. Many are saying it is this same bottom-line mentality that has infected GA with a disease, hopefully curable, whose symptoms are beginning to be manifested in the surrounding community. Those symptoms are looking similar to the rea sons why GA wanted to leave the leasing market in the first place. Poor quality buildings, questionable cost savings in construction, and area growth issues are some of the concerns still needing to be addressed by GA.



General Administration building and motto, "TOGETHER WE SERVE.".

Selection of an out of state contract (Hensel Phelps) with a history of poor affirmative actionpolicies, who was in the center of the King County Jail project fiasco in the1980's...

Let's look at this as though we are trying to diagnose the illness as a doctor would. In this case, the patient is GA. Here is a short list of some of the symptoms:

* Questionable compliance with the State Environmental Policy Act in planning its buildings.

* Lack of concern over local building ordinances: e.g.; local Olympia building height ordinance, passed at the request of the state .

* Allegations of compromising the award process for one of the projects.

* Selection of an out of state contractor with a history of poor affirmative action policies, who was in the center of the King County Jail project fiasco in the 1980's, has a tendency to solve problems with lawsuits, and has an out of state work force ready to w ork on one of the Olympia projects.

* Selection of a development team whose building proposal was originally judged to be almost $7 million over budget and deficient i n many required categories; deficiencies many think were allowed to stand in the final award.

* The South Capitol Neighborhood Association (SCNA) is alarmed at what they feel is GA's lack of "good neighborliness". SCNA says parking and traffic impacts, and non-compliance with height ordinances are real indications of the state's "intent".

* The local and state chapter of the American Institute of Architects testified in 1989 against the design/build process that GA is using currently.

* Claims of cost savings by GA from using the East Campus Plus program, are being questioned by preliminary studies.

* The issue of quality in the building can be summed up with the fact that most of its exterior will be styrofoam and plaster.

*Potential lawsuits that drain everyone's resources are waiting in the wings.

There are other symptoms, but GA's doctor is already getting the picture. What do you suppose is the diagnosis? And will the patient be willing to take the medicine the doctor prescribes? Here is the doctor's opinion (a specialist in public policy disease) : "There seems to be an infection in the definition of "public interest". Too much emphasis on "bottom-line" prowess and too little attention to issues that are people and quality of life oriented. This is what is ailing the patient."

The cure? Massive doses of real community input, heavy monitoring of existing contracts for environmental impacts, affirmative action, prevailing wage laws, quality control, safety and health, and sincere attention to all other issues that the workers and community believe are important. Some people believe that an amputation is the remedy. This is still a possibility, given that the current election season is upon us and continued funding of Campus Plus projects will be before the legislature in 1991. Meanwhile, G.A. should create a community advisory committee to take a place alongside its existing committees of experts, as well as place worker and community representatives on those existing juries and committees. Any new definitions of "public interest" in the public policy prescription need to be firmly established in a binding document that will outlive the current patient. And legislators? They are either in the ambulance on the way to the hospital for the cure, or they might be considered too ill to continue serving the public.

Mark Bean is a organizer for the Carpenters Union in Tacoma.

Contractor Imports Out-of-State Workers for State Construction Jobs

by Mark Bean

Started in 1937, Hensel Phelps is a subsidiary of Phelps, Inc. of Greeley, Colorado. This nation-wide corporation did approximately $597 million in sales in 1988. Hensel Phelps (HP) says they rank about 15th nationally among contractors in business volume. Formerly a union contractor, HP joined the ranks of double-breasted shops (having union and non-union companies under a parent company) around 1982. This trend has been accelerated with the current corporate policy of no labor agreements. Other subsidiaries of Phelps include:

* Pickens-Bond Construction of Little Rock, Arkansas

* Clearwater Constructors of Austin, Texas

* Machen Construction

* Southern Steel Co. of San Antonio, Texas

(continued next page ...)

Why the Developers Usually Win

By Joel Montague

It may be that the developers win because they have all the good old American myths on their side: Such basic mythologies as free enterprise and laissez faire, democratic process, practicality and the common man, and the mystique surrounding growth and bigness.

These mythologies provide support for our economic, political and social institutions. The society runs on myths. They are universally acquired in about the sixth grade and thereafter become the measure of all things.

Everyone knows that in this country, despite the intervention of government, that private property is sacred and whether it be at the sea shore or the mountain top, "no one has the right to tell me what I can do with it."

The developer enjoys this laissez faire mythology. It justifies his arrogance and provides a cloak of rugged individualism. Free enterprise rationalizes his profit motive and profit becomes the end of all good works. It is easy to turn that around: If it is profitable, it must be good.

The myth of "democratic process whether it be in the town meeting, the neighborhood association or the voting booth, it is the American way. In modern societies, however, bureaucracies provide the procedures which assure democratic participation. By abiding by a rigid set of rules, everyone and all sides have equal opportunity to be heard. Everything goes by the book!

One might think that such bureaucratic procedures would guarantee equity and justice for all. Not necessarily so. The developer, particularly the corporate developer, has the advantage of superior knowledge of bureaucracy. Also, it should be noted that the bureaurocratic procedures, in order "to ensure fairness" permit the developer, if there are objections to the EIS, or the public hearings have not gone well, to modify his plans and resubmit them over and over again. In this long process, the developer has more staying power than has the local organization of environmentalists or other opposition groups.

It should be noted that the bureaurocratic procedures, in order "to ensure fairness" permit the developer... to modify his plans and resubmit them over and over again. In this long process, the developer has more staying power than has the local organization of environmentalists or other opposition groups.

The myth of practicality permeates the whole society. We want a practical man for president, a "down to earth" business man, a CEO (or at least the previous manager of the CIA). We are pragmatists. The test is whether or not it works.

We like practical men, men of action, entrepreneurs, engineers, builders. They sustain the myth of practicality which stands in contrast to the "theoretical" and deprecates the environmentalists who are talking about "eco-systems," "endangered species," and the "greenhouse effect" which is to occur in the distant future.

The mythology of the "common man" introduces a social class factor. Environmentalism too often is seen to work in favor of people who are already established "in the environment." The environmental movement is sometimes thought to have started years ago with William Osborn. He was a wealthy man who owned 2000 acres and had a large house on a mountainside along the Hudson River in New York state. One day he realized that if Consolidated Edison built a new power plant up river, he would have a clear view of the electrical transmission lines. He telephone a few upper class neighbors.

Developers have the advantage of posing as the champion of the common man and picturing environmentalists as protecting self interests.

Then there is the great American mythology which has grown up around growth itself. Growth is good. Growth is necessary for prosperity. Bigger is better. The whole history of the country has been one of continual growth: expansion of tillable land, expansion of the city, expansion of industry, expansion of civilization! The developer presents himself as the perpetuator of the process — larger tax base, more jobs.

How can we face this situation? Environmentalists must first recognize what they are up against, and they must take great care not to play into the hands of the developer. Science must be brought to bear on every problem. Environmentalists should make use of all available scientific knowledge at every possible juncture. By doing so, some of the old myths may be exploded. After all, the mythology which surrounds science may be the most powerful of all mythologies!

Joel Montague is a happily retired professor from W.S.U and writes a regular column for The Senior News.

(Imported Workers, cont.)

* Merit Masonry

* Rocky Mountain Prestress of Denver, CO

All construction firms are non-union with the exception of HP. Their remaining labor agreements are in Central California and the Lo s Angeles area.

Some interesting items about Hensel Phelps are:

* They were the general contractor for the King County Jail in the early 1980's This project was mired in lawsuits and construction delays that eventually created a budget shortage for King County. It cost the $1.2 million to drop the lawsuit against HP. The roof still leaks at this building.

* It was claimed that a systematic pattern of sexual discrimination existed with HP on the King County Jail project. Women carpenter s were hired and retained at the minimum level needed for affirmative action requirements of King county. Once a woman's name appeared on the monthly report to the county, a reason was found to get rid of her. An arbitrated judgement in favor of Linda Romanovitch, a Seattle carpenter, substantiate her being laid-off without just cause. It cost HP over $6,000. Six other women could not have their cases heard due to deadline technicalities.

* Other newspaper headlines from Seattle about the King County Jail job were: "Fire Jail Contractor, Hill urges" (Hill is Tim Hill, current King County Executives) - Seattle Times 8/24/85 "Jail Suit Settlement Puts Squeeze on County Budget" Seattle Times 12/23/86 "King County Logs 117 Pages of Complaints Against Jail's Builder" Seattle P.I.

* In 1988, Portland area Metro Executive officer Rena Cusma threw lowest bidder Hensel Phelps out, due to HP's failure to comply with Metro's rules helping women and minorities, on the $45 million convention center project.

* Pickens-Bond, Phelps subsidiary, is working on a hotel job in Tukwila (just up the freeway) with a large, out of state, non-union work force. Hensel Phelps' trucks and management people are frequent visitors to this job site. It is believed that they will be mov ing this construction crew down to the DNR job site in Olympia.

* Hensel Phelps has a policy of giving drug tests and a "stress test". A first hand account from a carpenter in Denver, Colorado explained that a worker submitting to this test (a physical and "back" test) is not told what standards are used in the stress test, nor what an individual's test results are. Field management reportedly told this employee that it was a lot of "B.S." Hensel Phelps probably is looking for totally compliant workers. The carpenter said, "who in the hell's back doesn't hurt every once in awhile in this occupation!" Unions protect workers from this sort of intimidation from the boss. In the Hensel Phelps office in Olympia, there is a notice to potential construction employees that they will be given such tests.

* Hensel Phelps is using Joe Davis, author of "How to Meet and Beat Unions" and well-known union busting attorney, in this area.

* Well versed in public relations, Hensel Phelps attempted to combat bad publicity by Denver building trades unions during a past Ch ristmas season. The local Denver newspaper ran a story about HP "construction workers" who went door to door in a poor neighborhood distributing free turkeys. In reality most of these "construction workers" were engineers and management that did the door belling.

* In a meeting with the Olympia Building Trades, Hensel Phelps' representatives said that they knew HP had a "poor affirmative action" record and also, that "it took us a few years to get out of our labor agreements up here (Washington State) and we have no intention of entering into any now".

Resolution of Conflict

By Gene Cade

Two recent incidents brought home to me the importance of conflict in keeping groups from realizing their goals. Innumerable examples come to mind. Domestic squabbles divide even those who have so much to gain through mutual support and active cooperation. This also holds true on the international scene between Arabs and Jews, Irish Protestants and Catholics, etc... A basic factor in these conflicts is the assumption that for one party to win, the other must lose. This kind of thinking leads to such absurdities as: if you win something, then I must have lost something, and eventually, if I can make you lose, then I am a winner. This has been the mentality behind the last 45 years of the cold war. It is also a factor in determining spending priorities for the federal government.

But the win-lose or zero sum game is not the only way to frame conflict. In recent years much research has been conducted on what are called win-win outcomes to conflict. To make this work requires the help of skilled negotiators trained in new models of behavior. Americans may be uniquely limited in this respect because of our sue-at-the-drop-of-a-hat mentality. In school and at home when we were children, we learned to take our conflicts to the teacher or to Mom to solve. When we grow up, we rush to a lawyer whenever anything appears to cause us injury, real or imagined. Our national fascination with violence and aggression certainly makes it seem natural to us to appeal to some authority figure to help us resolve our problems — and we pay the price through litigation.

We have no role models for peaceful resolution of differences where both parties gain. To even suggest that this is actually possible will be greeted in certain quarters with skepticism if not outright hostility.

We have no role models for peaceful resolution of differences where both parties gain. To even suggest that this is actually possible will be greeted in certain quarters with skepticism if not outright hostility. The thinking behind this reaction is that even to speak with the opposition will open us to the risk of compromising our goals and thereby losing our objective. Religious fundamentalists seem particularly vulnerable to this kind of thinking — to compromise is to go against God. But compromise is not part of win-win solutions because to compromise IS to lose in some sense.

When I first encountered conflict resolution skills being used to work through differences between children at an alternative school in Los Angeles, I couldn't make sense out of it at all. I knew the teachers were using a tool that I was totally unfamiliar with but I didn't even know how to ask them what it was. It seemed I was just supposed to understand. And I didn't.

About three years ago a model for conflict resolution was presented to us in a graduate program. Then it began to make sense. The bind in the whole process of resolving conflict for all of us is emotion, anxiety. We're all afraid of being taken advantage of, of having to give up what we consider to be just. And the feeling of fear IS real, although our feelings are not reality. But feelings make it nearly impossible for us to SEE reality. It is difficult for us to be open to new facts and flexible enough to accept new solutions when we are anxious and afraid of being victimized. To overcome our anxiety requires that we learn to listen and to understand our opponent which helps us to develop trust in each other and become open to new possibilities. But for this to happen we must let ourselves become vulnerable, to risk new understandings and face possibly unpleasant facts about ourselves that are completely hidden from our awareness.

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The model I am going to present will require a skilled facilitator trusted by all parties until the process becomes known and understood by the participants. And it also requires commitment.

(Continued next page.)

A Map for Social Change

By Glen Anderson

"You don't have to work harder; just work smarter."

This is what skilled managers are saying these days. The same should be true for people working for peace, social and economic justice, and a healthy environment.

Social change movements proceed through certain stages. The successful movements accomplish the goals at each stage and move on to the next, until they achieve their ultimate goals.

Other movements flounder along the way. Some movements merely react to crisis after crisis without making much progress toward their goals. We need more thoughtful analyses and smarter strategies.

A social movement strategy model called the Movement Action Plan provides brilliant insights and inspires direct practical applications.

Unlike a merely theoretical or abstract model of social change, the MAP is rooted in real life and is easy to apply to our real life movements.

The Movement Action Plan (MAP) was developed by Bill Moyer, an activist with the Movement for a New Society. Moyer has spent nearly thirty years organizing for civil rights, peace in Vietnam, an end to nuclear power and nuclear weapons, and many other movements. The MAP distills the experience of these and other movements into eight stages. By understanding the stages that successful movements pass through, we can analyze our own social change movements and plan more effective strategies for achieving our goals.

Following in the footsteps of Thomas Jefferson, Moyer's Movement Action Plan asserts that ultimately the people hold the power. The MAP's people-power model recognizes that although we may grant some power to established power-holders, we may also withdraw our consent.

Therefore, while traditional political action tries to influence the elite power-holders at the top, social change movements using the MAP model generate enough grassroots power to produce the change. This idea finds expression in the slogan: "If the people lead, eventually the leaders will follow."

Our strategy should be to educate, win over, and mobilize a large majority of the public. To do this, we first need to place our issues squarely on the public political agenda and keep them there. The power-holders will try to prevent us from getting our message across, or they will try to discount or discredit us. We also need to ground our movement's message in deeply held societal values, beliefs, traditions, and symbols. We need to show that our movement upholds them, and at the same time make it clear that the power-holders are violating them.

The power-holders rely

(Continued next page.)

(Resolution, cont.)

There are traps all along the way to seduce us and sidetrack us from our goal. The process cannot be rushed. This model is called the VAOMP (or VOMP) model for the steps that are involved.

VENTILATION: Get out all the feelings. Everything. Suspend all judgements and all impulses to be 'reasonable' or 'rational.' (This is perhaps the most critical and most difficult step in the process.) Use 'I' statements.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT:
Paraphrase the statements of your opponent. Use clarifying questions.

OWNERSHIP:
Begin to take responsibility for your own part in the conflict. Look for the 'grain of truth' in what your opponent says.

MOCCASINS:
Put yourself in your opponent's shoes. Ask for help. Sympathize!

PEACE MAKING/PROBLEM SOLVING/PLANNING:
What will you do to avoid a reoccurrence in the future?

If the process gets hung up, it is always possible to go back to step one to cover something that was overlooked. Good Luck!

Gene Cade is a member of theThurston County Rainbow Coalition and also on the WIP Editorial Board.

(Map, cont.)

heavily on a similar strategy. The power-holders who create U.S. foreign policy create and manipulate images and symbols in order to maintain public support for their policies.

Our strategy should be to expose the power-holders as violating, rather than defending, deeply held societal values. We need to debunk the power-holders" myths and show that our position better represents society's deeply held values: The Contras are not "freedom fighters," but terrorists.

These principles are the foundations upon which the rest of the Movement Action Plan are built. However, the MAP's core is its analysis of the eight states that social change movements pass through. In Stage One, hardly anyone recognizes that the problem even exists. At Stage Eight, the goals have been achieved.

Social change movements struggle for years to progress from Stage One toward Stage Eight. However, unless a movement plans carefully, it will not likely get past Stage Five. The MAP describes what the public, the power-holders, and the opposition (that's us!) are doing at each of the eight stages. Also, for each stage the MAP describes the near-term goals and activities the movement should be working on and the pitfalls the movement may find.

Moyer developed the MAP after carefully compiling decades of experience. Unlike a merely theoretical or abstract model of social change, the MAP is rooted in real life and is easy to apply to our real life movements. When I read the MAP for the first time, dozens of synapses sparked with examples from my own experience and inspirations of how I could apply it to issues I'm working on now.

The MAP helps movements understand their current situation, discern the way ahead, and avoid bogging down or burning out. It gives us insights into overcoming obstacles and avoiding pitfalls and helps different social change movements learn from each other. The MAP helps us anticipate what the power-holders might do next to thwart our movement. It helps us plan more creative and effective activities and use our scarce resources more efficiently and effectively.

Glen Anderson is an effective community activist. He is most identified with the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

"If the people lead, eventually the leaders will follow."

A World of Diversity:
SPECTRUM, U.S.A.

by Teresa Jennings

"Well, there is no way in the world that I would ever vote for Jesse Jackson. And if that's the only candidate that the Democrats are going to put up, well I may just have to vote Republican."

"Hey, let the Demo's put up Jesse. Then, the vote will be split and a good Republican will get elected."

Such was some of the banter recently overheard outside cubicles in DSHS. It is illustrative of how difficult it is for a third party to get going in this country. Not only must candidates contend with the negative vote, their own candidacy generates, but they cannot help but be acutely aware, that they may be abetting the election of the least attractive candidate. Alas, such is invariably the case in single-member, winner-take-all politics, also known as majoritarian systems. But, it does not have to be so.

I have heard of a place where things are done differently. A place where not only do third parties survive, they thrive. Furthermore, political debate is rich and positive, new ideas surface quickly, and citizens get involved. Candidates who are forthright in taking a stand get elected. But perhaps most importantly, nearly everyone feels they have representation and a voice on the ruling council. Thus, problems are negotiated and legislated, making litigation a less frequent recourse. In addition, third party politics force scandal and corruption out in the open. Where is this heavenly place? Welcome to Spectrum, USA, a fictitious town but one that could become actual in places where proportional representation is adopted.

Spectrum's founding mothers and fathers named the town after the spectrum of political thought represented by the four political parties: New Right, Right-of-Center, Left-of-Center, and New Left. The citizens of Spectrum approached their first election via proportional representation with equanimity, despite the fact that members of all four parties were intensely loyal to their own party and suspicious, even slightly antagonistic toward other parties. Those from the new Right were adamantly opposed to the viewpoint of the New Left. From their point of view, candidates from the Right-of-Center Party were certainly more preferable to either the Left-of-Center Party or the New Left. Members of the New Left Party had a similar perspective, only reversed. But voters were confident in their electoral process, knowing they could rank their choices, certain that someone from their party, representing their viewpoint would be elected to the council. Furthermore, they knew that based on the vote count the constituencies of the town would closely match the representation on the nine-member council. Those of the New Right and New Left Parties, with approximately 10% apiece of the electorate, knew they could each count on one representative. The Left-of-Center Party with 45% of the electorate would probably elect four of the council members; the Right-of-Center Party with 35%, three.

Over the years, the mood of the electorate would shift slightly left or right. As it did so, those elected were more assured of the strength of their position and the direction their citizens wanted them to take. Important bold ideas were energetically put forth; many of them obtained a significant constituency and council representation.

I have heard of a place where things are done differently.... political debate is rich and positive, new ideas surface quickly, and citizens get involved.

While the town of Spectrum does not actually exist, diverse ideology does. It would seem important to test the strength of various ideological stances and to have representation which reflects the breadth of public opinion on governing councils. Proportional representation is the best chance to attain such councils. Despite the fact that it is new to most people in this country, proportional representation is not new. It is in fact over 100 years old, and the electoral system of choice by most industrialized democracies.

The Thurston County Charter process offers us a unique opportunity to bring this process to our county. For more information call Teresa at 456-0451. Call Teresa, also, if you are interested in signin a petition asking the Board of Freeholders to place "proportional representation as the electoral system for the Thurston County Council under the new charter" on the ballot as a separate issue.

The Disabled and the Right to Die

by Bill Bolte

Disabled people are deeply troubled by recent developments involving the "right to die" issue. It's starting to smell like the events in Germany under the Third Reich, where disabled people were the first to fall victim to a nation in crisis.

The U.S., facing an enormous economic crisis of its own, may be preparing the legal and psychological groundwork for the elimination of the different and the weak. It will be billed as a further broadening of freedom to encompass the freedom to choose life or death—just as we choose Coke or Pepsi. No longer need we concern ourselves with changing the conditions that cause people to want to die.

The most likely place to start is with the disabled, who are seen as an economic burden and are made to feel guilt for imposing upon others. Able-bodied people already know in their hearts that if they were seriously disabled they would want to die. Isn't it only natural that "cripples" should be the first volunteers in a movement that is already broadening to people who merely fear future disability?

In the recent Cruzon case, the U.S. Supreme Court ignored the desire of a comatose woman's relatives to terminate her life, apparently concerned that patients would be victimized by greedy relatives, or even by relatives who are understandably sick of the financial and emotional burden. What is more worthy of concern, however, is a society as a whole that becomes convinced that its self-interest lies in saving money on the elderly and severely disabled by terminating them or by answering their calls for psychological help, quality care and social justice with poison pills.

One irony of this drive to push or cajole the disabled off the mortal coil is the argument that their low "quality of life" makes "life not worth living," thus picturing death as yet another program to help the handicapped. In Oregon, a numerical quality-of-life rating system has actually been developed to determine the effort that will be made to continue a given individuals's existence, with age and disability heavily weighted variables. Would an elderly Einstein or the very severely physically disabled astrophysicist Stephen Hawking get brownie points for achievement? Should I tape my article to my body if I travel to the Northwest in hopes that my publishing will keep me from perishing in case of accident or illness?

What is more worthy of concern, however, is a society that becomes convinced that its self-interest lies in saving money on the elderly and serverely disabled by terminating them or by answering their calls for psychological help, quality care and social justice with poison pills.

On June 8, Dr. Jack Kevorkian testified in Detroit that he had used his "killing machine" to help 54-year-old Janet Adkins commit suicide. She had been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease, although she was still able to compose a beautiful suicide note and beat a son at tennis.

On the same day, a Nevada court granted Kenneth Bergstedt, a 31-year-old man with quadriplegia, the right to be assisted in committing suicide. Bergstedt says he fears that his aging father will die and leave him uncared for.

Shortly before this, again in Detroit, another quadriplegic, David Rivlin, was assisted in suicide made legal two weeks earlier by a Michigan court. Rivlin said the reason he wanted to die was that the state was forcing him to be institutionalized rather than allowing him to stay in his own apartment with attendants—even though this living arrangement was much cheaper.

In Atlanta, Larry McAfee, another quadriplegic young man similarly forced into institutions and bounced from state to state, was supported in his request for assisted suicide by the Georgia Supreme Court. Happily, after talking with disabled activists, he decided instead to appear before Georgia legislators and challenge the heartless and wasteful system of care that had driven him to want to die.

These increasingly frequent requests to die began in the '80's in Los Angeles, Elizabeth Bouvia, a person with cerebral palsy, asked to be starved to death with the help of tranquilizers in a public hospital. Before entering the hospital for this purpose, she had a miscarriage, her husband left her, she lost her van and she had been counseled that she would be unemployable in the profession for which she was taking an advanced degree.

Body politics: In our society today we worship the perfect bodies and sleek minds of *thirty something*, not the grubby world of fat *Roseanne* and her beer-bellied husband even though the reality of our lives is more like the latter than the former. Adkins, the super-mom professional, likely feared the far grubbier world of the disabled. In a country that demands pauperization of family before providing even low-quality nursing-home warehousing to the disabled, her anxieties were not without basis.

The issue of assisted suicide has little to do with the individuals's freedom to choose. People have always had the unfettered option of ending their lives. No law can stop it, and most severely physically handicapped people can find a way if they really want to. The issue is whether assisted suicide will be made available to certain groups more than others, that the fall of the disabled into oblivion will be greased by readily available equipment, hand-holding and denial of options.

As a former mental hospital administrator, I know that a 24-hour watch would be put on a patient who expressed suicidal intentions. Why is the society outside institutions doing the direct opposite for people with physical disabilities? Why is what would be interpreted as a "cry for help" from an able-bodied person assumed to be a genuine desire for extermination when it comes from a disabled person?

Repeatedly today the severely or permanently disabled are described by the media as "suffering" or "ailing" or "hopeless" when they aren't. In Bouvia's case, her American Civil Liberties Union Lawyer described her as terminally ill, even though cerebral palsy is in no way terminal and she is presently living alone in Los Angeles. With reasonable medical care and some physical help, even the most severely disabled can lead productive lives. What can be terminal is the depression that follows a new disability and the hopelessness that grows with isolation, prejudice and grim living conditions.

More Reagan Carnage: A partial cause of the trend to suicide may be disillusionment with government policy. The Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Sections 503 and 504 was also declared by a disabled leader as our civil rights act. It supposedly gave the disabled equal employment and other rights in all programs receiving federal funds, a very large part of our economy during an era that saw a massive boom in defense contracts.

But now, 17 years later, nearly all agree that the hopes of 1973 were smashed in the '80's. The law was effectively neutered by the Reagan-Bush administration with cuts in social service budgets, lack of enforcement and conservative judicial appointments. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, unemployment is sharply up among disabled people, while the buying power of the working few is down. One program after another that would foster independence has been cut.

The people who are considering and carrying out suicide are those who need these education, housing and health programs the most. They are the poor among the disabled, the very bottom of society, and clearly they do not count politically.

The poet Allen Ginsberg summed up the situation recently on National Public Radio this way: "They've declared war on the underclass," and they are winning the battle.

The disabled have been among the first casualties, even though some of them still don't know where the bullets came from. The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as the 1973 act before it, may actually hurt disabled people by convincing the public that the problems are solved. Pretty words are fine, but without the ladder of education, housing, health care and good transportation, all the pretty words don't mean a thing.

Bill Bolte is a wheelchair using disabled rights activist.

(Permission from In These Times)

KAOS in August

K.A.O.S. 89.3 FM

public radio station offers a variety of alternative music and public affairs programs produced by volunteers.

Sunday

7-10 AM THE CLASSIC HICK, Bill Wake, host. Nice and easy for you Sunday morning- environmental, classical and new acoustic music.
10 AM - 1:00 PM SISTER SOUND, Valerie Anderson, Val Kanar, and Esther Howard, alternating hosts. Music, community affairs and commentary focused on Women's issues.
1:00 - 3:00 PM HANDS ON THE DIAL, Juli Kelen, host. KAOS's on air radio training show.
3:00 - 5:00 PM FOUNDATION GOSPEL SHOW, E.O., host. Traditional and contemporary African American gospel music, featuring live perfo rmances by local groups.
5:00 - 8:00 PM BASS IN THE HOUSE, Terry Thompson, host. Contemporary dance music.
8:00 - 11:00 PM THE BEAT, Brenden McFarland and Kristar Milburn, alternating hosts. Reggae, Afro-Pop and World Beat World.
11:00 PM - 1:00 AM SOUNDS FROM THE NEON WILDERNESS, Peter Leaf, host. Late at night, down and dirty - the Blues.

Monday

6:00 - 8:30 AM PEANUT BUTTER SOUP, Scott Brown, host. World Beat, ethnic, and light rock music.
8:30 - 8:40 AM EARTH ON THE AIR. Environmental news magazine.
9:30 - 10:00 AM QUEER TALK, Judith Samuels, host. Local issues and interviews.
10:00 AM - 1:00 PM KALEIDOSCOPE OF SOUND, Rosemarie Spyhalsky, host. An eclectic mix.
1:00 - 4:00 PM SKANKIN' SALMON, Simon Marin, host. Reggae, dub and ska - a more upbeat afternoon mix.
3:15 - 3:45 PM NEW VOICES. Magazine of citizen activism.
4:00 - 6:00 PM RADIO BABEL, Tom Hinds, host. Popular African music, and readings from African literature and folklore.
8:00 - 10:00 PM INDIGENOUS PEOPLES NETWORK, Gary Galbreath, host. Native American music and culture, including interviews with community leaders and weekly news summaries.
10:00 PM - 12:00 AM GARTH & PAUL'S WORLD OF SIN, Garth Reeves, host. Independently produced rock.
12:00 - 2:00 AM CHEEZE DEATH, Jerry Zeigler, host. Heavy Metal rock.

Tuesday

6:00 - 9:30 AM BLACK COFFEE IN BED, Josh Kilvington, host. Josh is figuring it out, you will, too.
9:30 - 10:00 AM NEW VOICES. Rebroadcast from Monday.
10:00 AM - 1:00 PM GROOVY, Dan Heinzkill, host. Raggae world beat.
1:00 - 5:00 PM TUESDAY CLASSICS, Josh Ried and Kurt Peterson, hosts. Classical music of all periods.
3:15 - 3:45 PM FOCUS ON THE AMERICAS. Discussions of issues in U.S./Central American relations.
5:00 - 7:00 PM SWING SESSION, Earl Stark, host. Big Band music of the 30's, 40's and 50's.
7:00 - 9:00 PM THE JOHNNY STACATTO SHOW. Film and TV music, trivia, Johnny's mailbag and featurettes.
9:00 - 10:00 PM HELLO OLYMPIA, Eric Brinker and Phyllis Flatbush, hosts. Live original comedy.
10:00 PM - 12:00 AM BOY MEETS GIRL, Calvin Johnson, host. Independent rock, mostly cassettes; often live music.
12:00 - 2:00 AM LAWRENCE OF OLYMPIA, Lawrence Prohaska, host. New rock and reggae music.

Wednesday

6:00 - 9:30 AM WIMMIN DO THIS EVERY DAY, Cara Nelson, Sarah Wright, Dana Scherholtz, hosts. Folk, jazz, R & B, and world beat music by women, and news and commentary on women's issues.
9:30 - 10:00 AM THIS WAY OUT. Rebroadcast from Thursday.
10:00 AM - 1:00 PM WHEELS OF THE WORLD, Erin Shrader, host. Traditional and modern Celtic music.
1:00 - 4:00 PM THE UMOJA SHOW, Jon Cawthorne, host. African-American music and culture: Soul, funk jazz, reggae, live music and int erviews; featuring a variety of documentary programs from national sources.
4:00 - 7:00 PM JAZZ FROM PERCIVAL STREET, Nancy Curtis, host. Jazz with a local perspective.
7:00 - 9:00 PM TEXAS GUMBO, Seth Watkins, host. R & B, Blues, Hispanic ... anything from Texas.
9:00 - 10:00 PM COMME C'EST BIAZARRE, Angela Leonard, host. French music, in French.
10:00 PM - 12:00 AM FOURTH DIMENTIA, Trey McGuire, host. Rock, mostly local.
12:00 - 2:00 AM EXPERIMENTAL DJ, Victor Braitberg, host. Ethnic and modern music.

Thursday

6:00 - 9:30 AM THE US SHOW, T.J. Foster and Rolf Boone, host. Folk, bluegrass, jazz and Rolf's Corner.
9:30 - 10:00 AM CROSSROADS. Rebroadcast from Friday.
10:00 AM - 12:00 PM CANTO LIBRE, Charles Howell, host. Latin American music, Nueva Cancione.
12:00 - 4:00 PM AFTERNOON DELIGHT, Tom Freeman, host. Magazine style public affairs, freaturing listener call-ins and interviews on local issues.
866-5267
3:15 - 3:45 PM THIS WAY OUT. Magazine of issues and stories from the gay community.
4:00 - 7:00 PM JAZZ 303, Doug the Baker, host. Just jazz, lightly beaten to a frothy finale.
9:00 - 10:00 PM TAP SKRAM COMEDY HOUR, Patty Marks, host. Pre-recorded and live radio comedy.
10:00 PM - 12:00 AM BRING THE NOISE, C.C. Claire, host. Olympia's one and only Rap and Hip Hop Show.
12:00 - 2:00 AM GOOD, BAD, SMUG, Scott Brown, host. Alternative rock.

Friday

6:00 - 9:30 AM GOOD MORNING OLYMPIA, Timothy Hull, host. American and world folk music, with a Celtic highlight hour and the Joseph Spence song for the day.
9:30 - 10:00 AM SECOND OPINION. Issue oriented interviews by Erwin Knoll.
10:00 AM - 1:00 PM MOUTHING OFF, Jon "Eppo" Epstein, host. Call in and talk about local, regional and national issues - 866-5267.
1:00 - 4:00 PM THE COFFEE CANTATA CLUB, Ward Johnson, host. Classical and Baroque music.
3:15 - 3:45 PM Crossroads. Multicultural public affairs magazine.
4:00 - 7:00 PM JUMP NIGHT JAZZ, Ted Kuoppamaki, host. Jazz straight, no chaser.
7:00 - 10:00 PM PRICKLY HEAT RADIO, Dale Knuth, host. Contemporary blues, featuring an hour of contemporary American fiction.
10:00 PM - 12:00 AM SYNERGISTIC ROOTS, Cara Belson and Jeff Clearwater, host. Reggae, plus information on environmental and third world issues.
12:00 - 2:00 AM BORSCHT CIRCUIT RADIO, Byram Abbott, host. Alternative rock and contemporary music.

Saturday

7:00 - 10:00 AM LIGHT BREADFAST, Garth Johnson, host. New Age and other acoustic music.
10:00 - 11:30 AM ROUND TABLE, Elana Freeland, host. Original storytelling, not just for children.
11:30 AM - 12:00 PM WE LIKE KIDS. Award winning kids radio.
12:00 - 1:00 PM WHEN YOU WISH UPON A STAR, Jim Peck, host. Broadway show tunes.
1:00 - 5:00 PM EL MENSAJE DEL AIRE, Jose Baladez, Jose Pineda, Felix Torres, Pedro Serrano, host. Broadcast in Spanish music and co mmunity affairs.
5:00 - 8:00 PM THE TODD SHOW, Todd Kowalski, host. World Beat music, information and commentary of issues in Latin America and Africa, plus environmental topics.
8:00 PM - 12:00 AM HIDEAWAY, Dan Spearman, host. Contemporary and traditional blues.
12:00 - 2:00 AM THE WAY TOO LATE SHOW, Jon Snyder, host.
2:00 - 4:00 AM THE AFTERHOURS UNDERGROUND, Eddie Brownell, host. Alternative rock.

KAOS 89.3 FM

August Calendar

August 1-5

The FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILATION AND REPRODUCTIVE RIGHTS COALITION will have booths at the Thurston County Fair.

August 3

US Air Traffic Controllers (PATCO) begins strike.

August 4

TRADITIONAL JAPANESE BON ODORI DANCE AND FOOD. Celebrated in Japan and Japanese-American communities. Ancestors' spirits are said to visit the living world for a brief, joyous reunion with their descendants. The reunion ends with a dance, after which the ancestral spirits return to the spirit world. Sponsored by Japanese American Citizens League and Olympia-Yashiro Sister City Assoc. Info: Reiko 786-5575 or Hisami 866-0212.
TRADITIONAL JAPANESE LANTERN FLOATING CEREMONY. Traditional Japanes midsummer Bon Idori festival ends at night with floating lanterns which have become a gentle and visible plea for peace. 9:00 to 9:30 pm Sponsored by F.O.R. and others. Info: Peter 943-6912.

August 5

GOODWILL GAMES & PICNIC POTLUCK - The Thurston/Santo Tomas Sister County Association invites you to enjoy a summer afternoon of softball, croquet, and good food. This event will help to equip a baseball league for thekids of Santo Tomas. 12:30-3:00 Games, 3:00-4:00 Potluck. Yauger Park (Fields 1 and 2), Olympia. For more info call 754-6765

PRE-HIROSHIIMA DAY EVENTS AT SEATTLE & TRIDENT BASE: Call F.O.R. for schedule of activities - 491-9093

August 6

The Bombing of Hiroshima, 1945.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ACTION COMMITTEE meeting. 7:00 pm, Olympia Community Center (222 N. Columbia). For more info call 866-6000 x6431 or 943-8386.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE THURSTON COUNTY DEMOCRATS will be meeting at 6pm in the Campaign Headquarters (1014 E 4th St.,Olym pia) OPEN MEETING. Attend and keep the Democratic Party democratic.

August 7

SOVIET YOUTH DELEGATION Arrives in Northwest.

August 8

"INTERNATIONAL PEACE MENU" planning meeting. Everyone is welcome. Info: 491-9103, 357-9542,943-9025, or 352-3605

LEWIS COUNTY JEFFERSON/ JACKSON DINNER - Speakers: Rep. Jolene Unsoeld, Rep. Al Swift, and State Rep. Joe King. 6pm Social , 7pm Prime Rib Dinner. Cost $12. St. Helens Inn, Centralia. Call Jan Left for information - 736-5610.

August 9

The Bombing of Nagaski, 1945

August 11

YOU MUST ATTEND THE WPPSS TERMINATION PARTY Rally, Music, Speakers, Theater. Come See the Three-headed Cow! Satsop Nuclear Power Plant, Off Hwy. 8 at Elma, Satsup Exit (Look for the cooling towers). Noon to 4:00 pm. For info call Ken at 632-4326. **THEY WANT TO START THEM UP AGAIN, FOLKS !**

THURSTON COUNTY RAINBOW COALTION GENERAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING. 3:00 - 5:00 pm. For more information call Todd at 352-1877 or Teresa at 456-0451.

August 12 - 17

SOVIET YOUTH visit Olympia.

August 14.

SOVIET AND AMERICAN TEENAGERS will be interviewed live on the Olympia F.O.R. TV program - TCTV Cable Channel 31 at 9:00 pm. Call in with your own comments and questions. For more information cal Glen at 491-9093 or Carol at 357-TCTV. (Rebroadcast Sunday August 19th at 11:00 am.)

August 21

Nat Turner leads slave revolt in Virginia, 1831.

FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION POTLUCK PICNIC. 6:30 to 9:00 a.m. at a kitchen area in Priest Point Park, down the hill to the west of East Bay Drive.

August 28

WORKS IN PROGRESS Calendar Items Endline. Mail to W.I.P. c/o Thurston County Rainbow Coalition, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507.

September 3

LABOR DAY: A Community Celebration. The Olympia Class of the New School for Union Organizers is organizing this celebration as its third session project. The Celebration will be held in Olympia's Sylvester Park in downtown Olympia from Noon to 6 pm. For info call Jackie at 866-1811 or Freeman at 943-1810.

Unions do more than negotiate wages

Local #443 is proud to announce that we are one of the sponsors of Labor Day: A Community Celebration - Pride & Solidarity, Sept 3 at Sylvester Park in Olympia. Working people in this country have a history of which we can be proud. Let's not forget, let's celebrate!

Make your impact on the world.

JOIN THE WASHINGTON FEDERATION OF STATE EMPLOYEES TODAY!

AFSCME - Local 443 - AFL-CIO
P.O. Box 105, Olympia, WA 98507
Phone 943-7178 Helen Lee, President

Use Your Voice

Contact the following companies to protest the use of Salvadoran coffee:

Proctor and Gamble
(800) 344-7490
5th and Sycamore Streets
Cincinnati, OH 45202
Brands: *Folgers, High Point*

General Foods
(914) 335-2500
250 North St
White Plains, NY 10625
Brands: *Maxwell House, Maxum, Yuban, Sanka, GF International*

Hills Brothers
(800) 323-2503
2 Harrison
San Francisco, WA 94105
Brands: *Hills Bros., Chas and Sanborn, MJB*

Nestle
(800) 637-8537
100 Manhattan VilleRoad
Purchase, NY 10457
Brands: *Nescafe, Tasters Choice, Soca, Brava; Nestle owns Hills Brothers*